

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Publications from USDA-ARS / UNL Faculty

U.S. Department of Agriculture: Agricultural
Research Service, Lincoln, Nebraska

2010

Fluid Fertilizer's Role in Sustaining Soils Used for Bio-fuels Production

John L. Kovar

USDA-ARS, john.kovar@ars.usda.gov

Douglas L. Karlen

USDA-Agricultural Research Service (ARS), doug.karlen@ars.usda.gov

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/usdaarsfacpub>



Part of the [Agricultural Science Commons](#)

Kovar, John L. and Karlen, Douglas L., "Fluid Fertilizer's Role in Sustaining Soils Used for Bio-fuels Production" (2010). *Publications from USDA-ARS / UNL Faculty*. 1046.
<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/usdaarsfacpub/1046>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the U.S. Department of Agriculture: Agricultural Research Service, Lincoln, Nebraska at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Publications from USDA-ARS / UNL Faculty by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

Fluid Fertilizer's Role in Sustaining Soils Used for Bio-fuels Production

John Kovar & Doug Karlen
USDA-ARS

National Laboratory for Agriculture and
the Environment (NLAE)

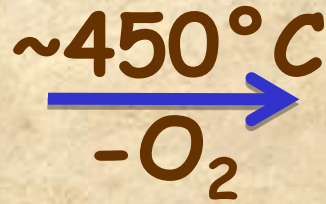






Corn stover

(~1.5 GJ m⁻³)



Bio-oil

(~22 GJ m⁻³)

+



Biochar

(~21 MJ kg⁻¹)

+



Syngas

(~6 MJ kg⁻¹)

Fast pyrolysis is optimized for production of bio-oil. Product yields are typically ~65% bio-oil, 20% biochar, 15% syngas.



**Dynamotive Energy Systems Co.
West Loren Ontario CA**

Project Objective

- To investigate N, P, K, and S dynamics in a comprehensive residue removal, tillage, and nutrient management study



Project Treatments

- ✓ **Residue removal: 0, 50%, 90%**
- ✓ **Tillage: chisel plow, no-till**
- ✓ **Nutrient management: conventional (30K plants/A), high input (44K plants/A)**
- **Bio-char: 0, 4.32 tons/A, 8.25 tons/A**
- **Cover crops: annual, perennial**





Cob & Top 50% Removal

Whole Plant Removal

NOV 19 2008

2009 Soil Test Levels

Soil Test	Surface (0-2")		Subsurface (2-6")	
	Composite	Range	Composite	Range
Bray-1 P, ppm	39	17 - 104	24	12 - 54
Exch. K, ppm	199	106 - 307	142	100 - 218
Exch. Ca, ppm	2112	1400 - 2830	2276	1545 - 3020
Exch. Mg, ppm	301	179 - 440	310	195 - 489
Extract. S, ppm	1.1	0.5 - 4.1	0.9	0.5 - 2.8
pH	6.5	5.9 - 7.4	6.5	5.9 - 7.0
O. M.*, %	3.8	2.8 - 5.3	3.7	2.9 - 4.6
CEC, cmol(+)/kg	16.0	11.0 - 22.3	16.3	11.3 - 24.9

* Ignition Method

2009 Nutrient Management

System	Percent Removal	Timing	Source
Conventional		Fall 2008	11-52-0 + 0-0-60
160+75+60+20S	0	Pre-Plant	3-18-18
199+162+147+20S	50		12-0-0-26S
202+177+162+20S	90	Sidedress	32-0-0 (UAN)
Twin- Row		Fall 2008	11-52-0 + 0-0-60
167+75+60+30S	0	Pre-Plant	3-18-18
211+162+147+30S	50		12-0-0-26S
214+177+162+30S	90	Starter	3-18-18 + UAN
		Sidedress	32-0-0 (UAN)

Field Measurements

- **Stand counts**
- **Whole-plant samples at V6**
- **Ear-leaf samples at mid-silk**
- **Grain yield and moisture**
- **Stover yield and moisture**
- **Grain and stover nutrient content**



Nutrient critical values and concentrations in whole plants at the V6 growth stage for five management scenarios in 2009

Nutrient	Critical Value	Control	Biochar 1 [†]	Biochar 2 [‡]	Twin-Row	Perennial CC [§]	Annual CC
N	3.50	3.82 (0.28)	3.93 (0.19)	3.69 (0.23)	3.79 (0.30)	3.68 (0.21)	3.65 (0.23)
P	0.30	0.46 (0.06)	0.46 (0.06)	0.46 (0.02)	0.45 (0.07)	0.41 (0.06)	0.40 (0.06)
K	2.50	4.81 (0.61)	5.18 (1.13)	5.03 (0.94)	4.75 (1.11)	4.15 (0.53)	3.88 (0.59)
S	0.15	0.22 (0.01)	0.21 (0.02)	0.21 (0.02)	0.21 (0.02)	0.19 (0.03)	0.19 (0.01)

[†]4.32 tons biochar/A; [‡]8.25 tons biochar/A; [§]CC = cover crop

Nutrient critical values and concentrations in ear-leaf tissue at anthesis for five management scenarios in 2009

Nutrient	Critical Value	Control	Biochar 1 [†]	Biochar 2 [‡]	Twin-Row	Perennial CC [§]	Annual CC
N	2.70	2.41	2.29	2.42	2.30	2.42	2.45
		(0.22)	(0.18)	(0.14)	(0.18)	(0.12)	(0.17)
P	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27
		(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.01)
K	1.70	1.96	1.88	2.04	1.92	1.81	1.84
		(0.21)	(0.25)	(0.22)	(0.26)	(0.28)	(0.27)
S	0.21	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.16
		(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)

[†]4.32 tons biochar/A; [‡]8.25 tons biochar/A; [§]CC = cover crop



Effect of Management System, Tillage, and Residue Removal on Corn Grain and Stover Yields in 2009

Treatment	Tillage	Percent Removal	Grain (bu/A)	Stover (t/A)
Control	No-tillage	0	146	0
Control	No-tillage	50	174	2.16
Control	No-tillage	90	195	3.59
Control	Chisel Plow	0	146	0
Control	Chisel Plow	50	196	1.89
Control	Chisel Plow	90	188	3.35
		LSD _(0.05)	12	0.84
Twin-Row	No-tillage	0	132	0
Twin-Row	No-tillage	50	188	2.46
Twin-Row	No-tillage	90	176	2.81
Twin-Row	Chisel Plow	0	135	0
Twin-Row	Chisel Plow	50	193	1.82
Twin-Row	Chisel Plow	90	192	3.26
		LSD _(0.05)	14	0.42

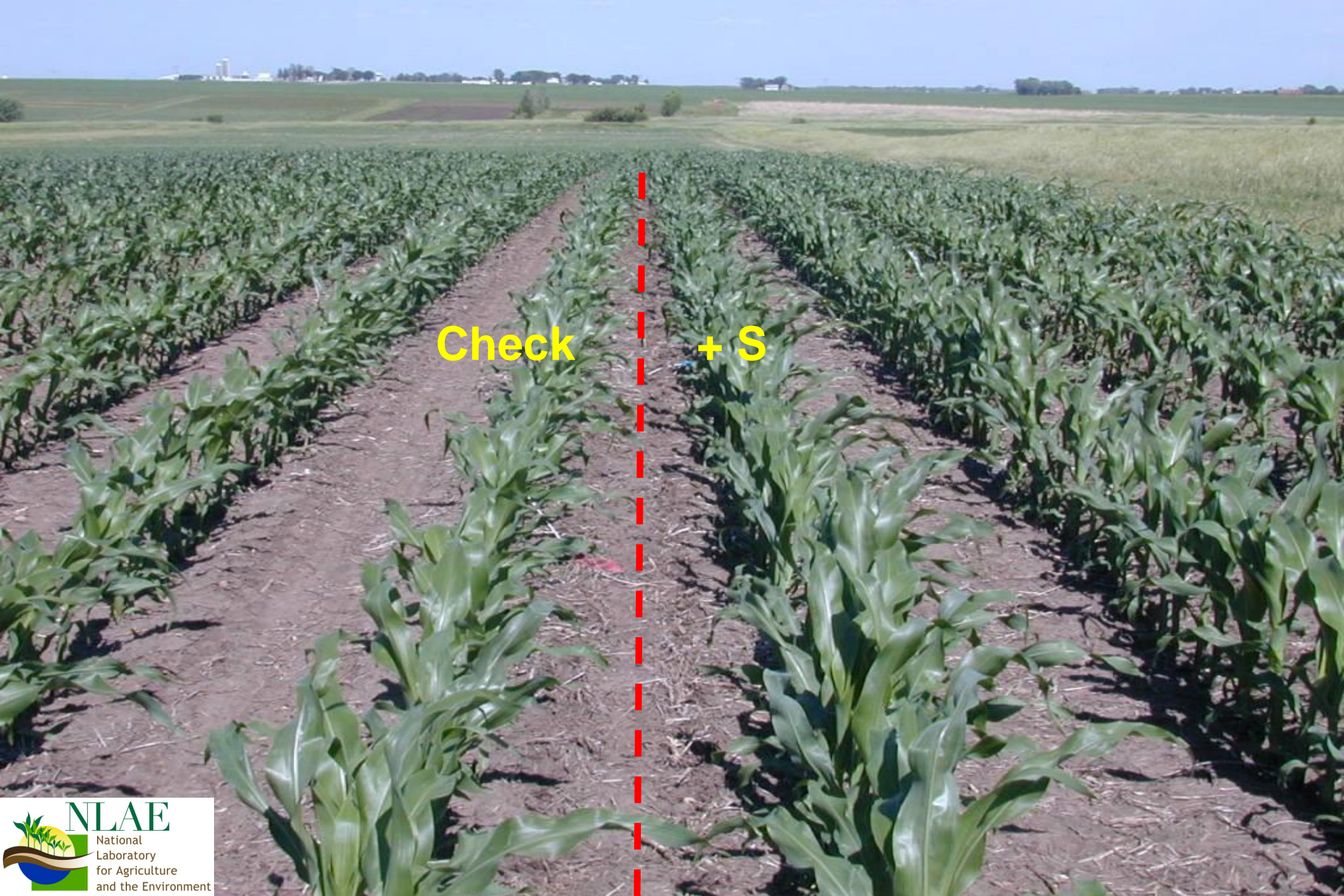
Effect of Biochar Application and Residue Removal on Corn Grain and Stover Yields in 2009

Treatment	Tillage	Percent Removal	Grain (bu/A)	Stover (t/A)
Control	Chisel Plow	0	146	0
Control	Chisel Plow	50	196	1.89
Control	Chisel Plow	90	188	3.35
		LSD _(0.05)	12	0.84
Biochar (4 t/A)	Chisel Plow	0	136	0
Biochar (4 t/A)	Chisel Plow	50	195	2.03
Biochar (4 t/A)	Chisel Plow	90	196	2.96
		LSD _(0.05)	12	0.80
Biochar (8 t/A)	Chisel Plow	0	156	0
Biochar (8 t/A)	Chisel Plow	50	188	2.24
Biochar (8 t/A)	Chisel Plow	90	194	3.23
		LSD _(0.05)	8	0.78

Main Points:

- At V6, nutrient concentrations above sufficiency range in whole plants, all treatments
- At mid-silk, N and S concentrations below sufficiency range, P and K sufficient
- Corn grain and stover yields not affected by management scenario or tillage (problem with N?)
- No advantage to twin-row system in 2009
- Nutrient removals within each system will guide 2010 fertilizer applications

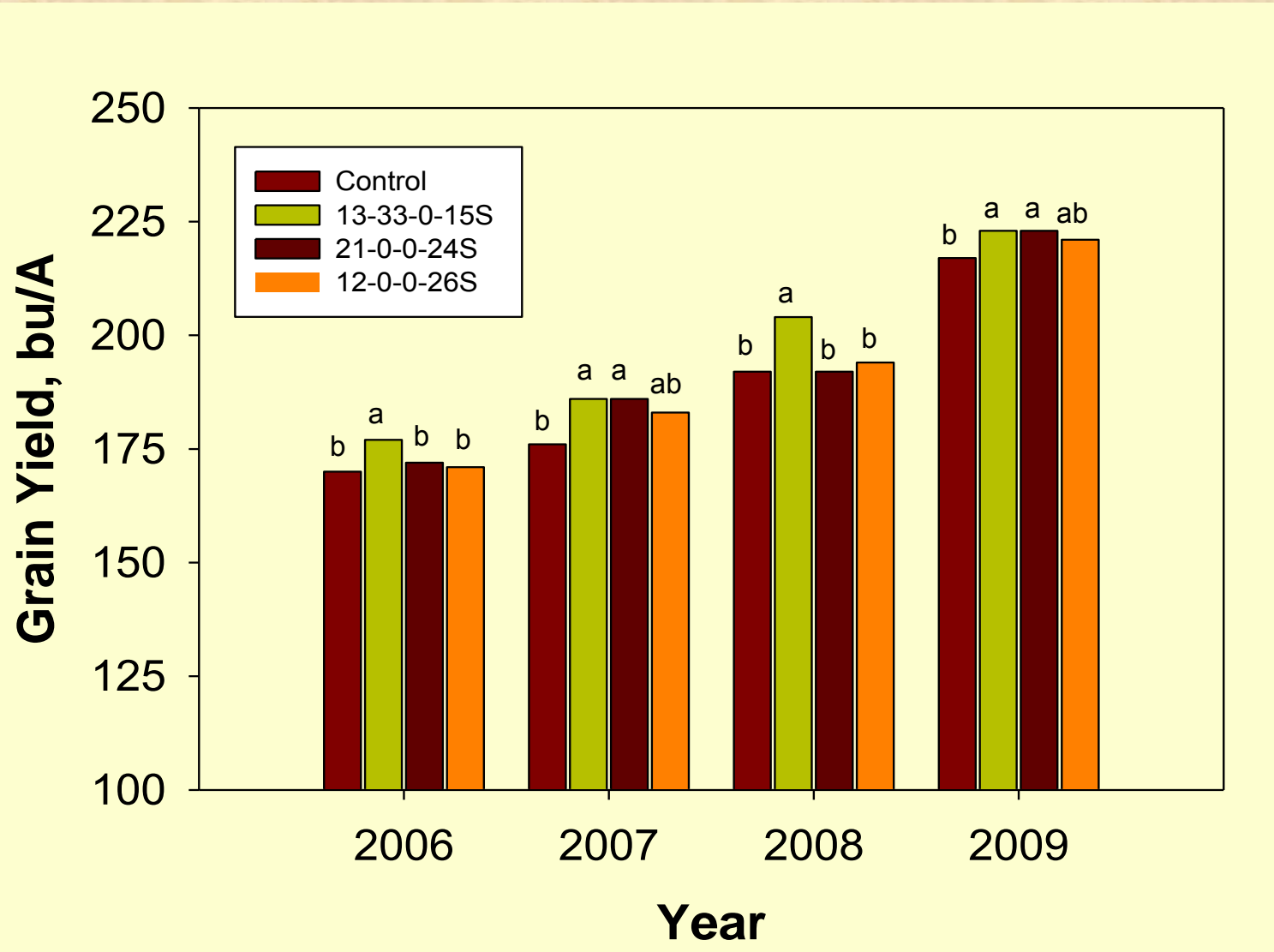




Check

+ S

Effect of 30 lb S/A on Corn Grain Yield



S Fertility Management (4-yr)

- **Greatest benefit on eroded hill slopes**
- **30 lb S/A increased plant dry weight and S at V5**
- **At mid-silk, S concentrations often < sufficiency range**
- **Corn grain and stover yield increased, grain moisture decreased**
- **S fertilizers comparable**
- **Agronomic efficiency: 10 lb grain per lb S applied**

What's Next?

- **Nutrient management for bio-fuel feedstock production study (N, P, K, S, and B)**
- **Biochar effects on nutrient-use efficiency**
- **Increased field monitoring**